EIGOU OPERS HOUSE—B—The Bridal Trap.
CASING—R—Erminie
COSMOTOLITAN HALL—Japanese Village
DALYS THARIBE—S—Rosina Vokes and Company.
EIGEN MUSEE—WAXWOTKS.
GRAND OPERS HOUSE—S—Private Secretary.
LYCEUM THEATIE—S—Nordeck.
MADISON SOURMS THRATKE—S—Nordeck.
MADISON-AVE, AND SPIN-ST.—D a. ID. to 11 p. im.—Merrinac and Monitor Navas Battle.
NERIO'S GARDEN—S—East Lynne.
Polo GROUNDS—Basebah.
FTANDARD THEATRE—S—Tin Soldier.
WALLACK'S—S—The Crowing Hen.
ETE AYFRUE THEATRE—S—Lattle Tycoon.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribuxe, and orders foregoing delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the fellowing branch offices in New-York.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Michael Davitt on the Home Rule crisis. = Effect of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. === Lamentations of John Bright. === Safe arrival of the steamship Siberian. - Turkey starmed at Russia's activity. === The progress of Chili, - Destruction of the town of Akita in

Japan. - Decazeville strikers using dynamite. Congress .- Both branches in session. - Senate: Debate on the Northern Pacific Land Grant Forfeiture bill. = Retaliation on Germany and France. - House: End of the oleomargarine ebate —— In committee; Pension Office politics.

Domestic.—President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom married. - Opponents of trades unions elected to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor; General Master Workman Powderly making overtures to the Amalgamated Association of Iron workers, === New indictments against archists in Chicago; rioters indicted in Milwankee. === Princeton defeated by Yale at baseball. === Water famine in Gaiveston, === Hearing before Governor Hill on the Brooklyn bills, = Arguments in the Maxwell case in St. Louis. = Music festival in Rutland, Vt.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Preparations for John Kelly's funeral. — John Most sent to the Island for a year. — Mass meeting of citizens. — Winners at Jerome Park: Duke of Westmoreland, Buckstone, Inspector B., Stonebuck, Edgefield and Referee. — Kansas City beaten by New-York, Louisvilles by Mets and Brooklyns by Cincinnatis. ___ Class day at Columbia College. A tablet to Dr. Bellows unveiled .=== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 76.43 cents. Stocks opened weak under unfavorable rumors, declined, recovered and closed

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Cloudiness, perhaps with light rain in the morning, followed by slightly cooler, clearing weather. Ten-perature yesterday: Highest, 71°; lowest 59°; average, 65120.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumthe address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

It is gratifying that the reduction in fares on the Second and Ninth Avenue Elevated lines made a good beginning. There was an increase of 28,000 passengers on these roads on Tuesday without any falling off in the travel on Third and Sixth aves. Of course it will take more than one day or several to demonstrate the success of the experiment; but the result thus far is encouraging.

One obstacle that has stood in the way of rapid transit in Brooklyn is about to be removed. Governor Hill has agreed to sign the act repealing the "compensation law," the enactment of which Mayor Low secured and the unwisdom of which was soon made apparent. It compelled companies proposing to build elevated roads to give bonds to cover the possible damages resulting therefrom. It did not take long to show that this law was not needed and that it was a substantial hindrance to the city's development in this direction.

If Mayor Whitney is wise he will leave politics out of the account when he appoints Park Commissioners for Brooklyn. In the management of Prospect Park politics has never been a factor. The present superintendent is just finishing his twentieth year in office. The park has been managed with much skill in the interest of the people, although the yearly appropriations are meagre. Civil Service rules were in force there years before there were Civil Service laws on the statute-book. This state of things ought to go on. The politicians should

Recorder Smyth's regret that he was unable to sentence Most to a penalty in some degree adequate to his dastardly offences in trying to overthrow society and government by organized opposition and secret plotting will be shared by all law-abiding people. The Recorder was not far wrong when he said that " more wicked and atrocious scoundrel does not disgrace this earth." Most, however, was shrewd and thought himself able to avoid open violation of the law. He overlooked the fact that the right of free speech does not carry with it the right to teach all sorts of wicked doctrines. The crime of which he was convicted is unfortunately only a misdemeaner. Of course he gets the maximum penalty for that class of crimes and we shall be rid of him for a

and on Mr. Chamberlain's opposition to it are set forth in a special cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE printed this morning. The defeat of the measure he thinks will only accelerate the triumph of the principle of national selfgovernment for Ireland and assure the downfall of Mr. Chamberlain as the leader of the Radicals. In the coming elections every vote controlled by Mr. Parnell will be cast in favor of Gladstone's supporters, and he is not doubt-

solution. The writs for the new elections are expected to be cut before the end of this month. This will interfere with the social season, which is at its height in London in

THE TRIBUNE offers its cordial congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The whole country does the same. Political differences are forgotten for a few hours at least, and all unite in extending heartiest good wishes to the President and his bride. The first Presidential marriage in the White House passed off pleasantly and the happy couple were the recipients of many and warm felicitations. The limited number of guests invited were all present except Attorney-General Garland. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland performed the marriage ceremony, and the benediction was given by the President's brother. The newly married couple left the Executive Mansion quietly about 9 o'clock, and have gone to Deer Park, Md., a summer resort in the Alleghanies, where they will remain ten days. The new and youthful mistress of the White House is sure of a cordial welcome on her return to Washington.

PROSPECTS IMPROVED-AND WHY. There are more hopeful prospects. Industry and trade are not yet out of the woods, so to speak, but the dangers have diminished. Six months ago, when Congress assembled, there were threats of tariff agitation, fears that the currency would speedily fall to a silver basis, and just apprehension of destructive legislation affecting the interests of all railway and other invested property. The spirit of the dema-The spirit remains, but its claws have been cut. Six weeks ago, when threatened strikes for eight hours were reported from all parts of the law seemed to many to threaten the stability of persons who did not understand the temper of the American people toward anarchy and rioting, and much real reason for apprehension among those who did understand how industry would be affected by the great changes proposed. It is worth while just at this point to review the situation, and see what has been gained, and how it has been gained.

There is, first, no present fear of the silver basis. Credit for this is due to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning, the more because they have been obliged to defy their party in order to defend the country from harm. No credit therefore is due to the party. but no Republican will hesitate to thank the President and Secretary for their adoption of steps to keep good the gold reserve, and to prevent dangerous expansion in the circulation of silver notes. Congress has been in session six months. It has done nothing to deprive the President or Secretary of powers which they are employing and have shown that they mean to employ. The Democratic House, powerless for good, is also impotent for evil. But it is impotent only because, on this as on other questions, nearly the entire Republican force stands firm in defending the interests of the country. Months ago THE TRIBUNE showed that it was entirely within the power of the Administration to render continued silver coinage harmless for a considerable period. The country trusts that the Administration will not fail

to exercise that power. The fear of disastrous changes of tariff has passed away. It is true, Mr. Morrison still proposes to have a vote on his bill. But he is not in a hurry about calling it up, and says he means to "Wait till the clouds roll by." He will wait a great while. It has become known that there are enough Democratic members, with the Republicans, to defeat the measure. Agitation and uncertainty have already done great harm, and the uncertainty still does harm, for there is still a chance that Democratic politicians may change their purpose. But it will be observed once more that the country is saved from this danger also by the fact that the solid body of Republicans resist any mischievmer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE ous legislation. Had the Democrats alone mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, power to decide the matter, a far worse bill than that of Mr. Morrison would have been in-

troduced and passed. The danger of communistic legislation is also pretty well out of the way. There are still ome bills which the House may pass, and which if passed would do harm. But the Senate has greatly lessened the danger in one direction by passing the Cullom Railroad bill, which, with Reagan bill favored by Democrats in the House. The chances are that the two houses may disagree, and that nothing will be done, which is perhaps not the worst result conceivable. The Arbitration bill passed by the House, a measure not well guarded, is entrusted to a committee

in the Senate headed by Senator Logan. Finally the good sense of the American people has substantially overcome the dangers threatened by the .abor agitation. The eighthour movement, as it proved, obtained the support of only a small fraction of the workers. That was enough to condemn it in the estimation of a free people. There is no sense in compelling millions of free men to work only eight hours because a few of them do not want to work ten. It was a fortunate thing for the country, and for workingmen themselves in the end, that the agitators displayed their ineapacity, recklessness and wickedness so clearly as they did in the Southwest strike and riots and in the Chicago massacre. The commonsense and law-abiding spirit of the whole people quickly aroused to put down a lawless and riotous insurrection falsely said to be for the cause of labor. But Lere, again, Democratic demagogues have made only mischief. The practical sense and law-respecting spirit of the people have done the work.

GOVERNOR HILL AND THE LEGISLATURE Governor Hill is reported in The Herald as talking in an undignitied and, what is of more account, in an untruthful manner in regard to a co-ordinate branch of the State government. The Constitution provides that the Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature. It does not provide that on the adjournment of that body he shall communicate by stump speech in the newspapers. Perhaps it the framers of the organic instrument had imagined that there was a possibility of an executive making such a partisan spectacle of himself as Mr. Hill has just made, they would have inserted the necessary prohibitory clause. The absence of the clause is no reflection upon the framers' fidelity to duty. It is merely a reflection upon the sense of official decorum of the Governor now in office. Mr. Hill expresses himself in the interview as if in the Michael Davitt's views on the Home Rule bill | differences between the Legislature and himself on public questious he was necessarily right and the Senators and Assemblymen were necessarily wrong. This impressive doctrine of the infallibility of Elmira statesmanship is asserted in an emphatic manner in his observations

touching the prison problem and the census. It is to be hoped for his own sake that Mr. Hill will repudiate the words which are put into his mouth. Indirectly he paid a high tribute to the efficiency and trustworthiness of the Legis-

ation of the large amount of good work which the Legislature performed, for all the great interests of the State, the Governor's attack will be set down to partisanship run mad.

MR. BLAINE ON HOME RULE. Mr. Blaine's speech on Home Rule ranks with Mr. Gladstone's oratory in argumentative skill and elevation of tone. It is incomparably the calmest, most reasonable and most judicious American address on this subject that has been made since Mr. Parnell became the leader of the Irish cause; and it deserves to be widely read in England as an authoritative expression of American opiniou. It is remarkable alike for lucidity of exposition and moderation of temper. At the same time it is bold, incisive and original, and contains passages of genuine eloquence as well as argumentative power.

The simplicity with which the general question of Home Rule and the land is presented is perhaps the characteristic feature of this speech. Mr. Blaine contends that Ireland, with only 105 representatives in a Parliament of 658 members, cannot do the slightest thing that implies legislative power. It is as helpless so far as Home Rule is concerned as Maine would be if it were linked with the State of New-York and allowed representation at Albany. Legislative autonomy as an abstract proposition he considers reasonable and natural apart from the historic bearings of centuries of wrong and oppression. Without critically analyzing Mr. Gladstone's measure he sympathizes with any bill that rights the wrong and hands over the government of Ireland to its own people. That Home Rule is essential to the revival of prosperity in the island he demonstrates on economic grounds. He cites recent statistics attesting the wonderful productive capacity of Ireland and then explains why in country, while riots and armed resistance to the presence of this abundance the people are poverty-stricken and often in want of food. It free institutions, there was much alarm among is because 729 men own one-half of the soil while the remainder belongs to only an insignificant fraction of the 1,250,000 adult males in the island. It is because \$116,000,000 in rentals and taxes is wrought out of the bone and flesh and spirit of the peasant that he hes crushed.

Mr. Blaine with marked dignity of manner justifies the attitude of Americans toward the Home Rule cause on broad grounds of philanthropy. He contends that it is the attitude which the English people themselves have maintained for the last fifty years in extending sympathy to Kossuth, to the Italian Nationalists, and to every race and nationality cherishing aspirations for self-government; and he warns the members of the British Parliament that while they can vote down Mr. Gladstone's measure they cannot defeat the public opinion of the world. At the same time he gives wise and wholesome counsel to Irishmen, reminding them that by acts of violence and by lack of selfrestraint they will divide the consolidated sentiment of the Christian world that believes in free government. He entreats them not to create a revulsion of feeling by any act of imprudence, and to place their whole retiance upon moral influence. He warns Irish-Americans especially against forming political alliances here and bids them "to mark any man as at enmity with their cause who seeks to use it for personal or for partisan advancement."

Throughout this statesmanlike address Mr. Blaine speaks not only as the sympathetic friend of the Home Rule cause, but as one of the wisest counsellors of the Irish people. His eloquent words are well-timed. The crisis of In the storm and stress period which will follow the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Government Irishmen at home and in America will need all their resources of patience, moderation and self-control-the very qualities upon which Mr. Blaine assures them they must rely in order to achieve their well-merited triumph.

WHAT STEAMER WAS IT?

The good news of the Allan Line steamer ceived yesterday. The dispatches indicate that she was in great peril, and it can scarcely be doubted that her preservation is due only to the precaution exercised by her commander. It has been stated that this was his first voyage on that inhospitable coast. If so, a more unpropitious season for his introduction to those treacherous waters could not have been chosen. So much ice has not been encountered for many years, and while the sea for hundreds of miles all its faults, is immeasurably better than the is swarming with bergs, the weather has been so thick that it was almost impossible to keep clear of them. The experience of the Siberian's passengers was terrifying. After the vessel had been feeling her way for some time in a dense fog, it suddenly lifted, showing her to be surrounded by sixty great bergs, contact with any one of which would have been fatal.

Thenceforward progress could only be made by fits and starts. The fog closed in again, and presently a berg was discovered dead ahead and only a hundred feet distant. The engines had to be reversed at full speed to avert a collision, and similar bairbreadth escapes occurred subsequently. The captain kept the bridge faith fully all the time, according to the reports, and indeed it is clear enough that in such circumstances it would not have been safe for him to leave the deck even ten minutes, while with the weather so thick the keenest lookout might have proved unavailing to prevent disaster. The Siberian being safe, however, it remains to be ascertained what steamer it was that the Alice Carter saw firing rockets and whistling, and which vanished so suddenly and on inously, It is evident that in a sea filled with ice and obscured by fog the chances of disaster were very great, and it can hardly be hoped that all the vessels in the dangerous region at the time escaped. Unless it can be shown that the captain of the Alice Carter invented his story, therefore, the ground for apprehension that some steamer has gone down, possibly with all on board, still remains, and can only be removed by accounting for all the craft of the kind known to have been in the vicinity at or about the time mentioned.

THE PUBLIC DEET. The debt statement for June 1 shows the large decrease of \$8,828,565 in the net debt for the month, so that the payment of about \$10,000,000 bonds during the month has not yet been made up by the excess of receipts over other expenditures. The reduction in 3 per cent bonds has been a little over \$10,000,000. and the exchange of refunding certificates for 4 per cents constitutes the only other alteration in the amount of bonded debt. The amount of debt on which interest has ceased has increased about \$1,200,000 meanwhile, and the increase in amount of interest due is about \$2,300,000. But for the decrease in amount of certificates outstanding, therefore, the decrease in debt and interest would have been about \$6,300,000. The receipts from customs were large because of the large imports, which cannot be considered an entirely favorable circumstance in view of the recent outgo of gold from the country.

As to the cash account, moreover, the statement is decidedly unfavorable. The Treasury has reduced the amount of outstanding gold

fact and of the people's knowledge and appreci- | the retirement of \$1,549,012 silver certificates | ing saved a few thousand dollars and rained the swells the increase in silver owned to foreign postal service they could "point with \$1,063,794. As to legal-tenders, the Treasury pride" to their records as "watch-dogs." This was has gained \$2,640,324, but by the increase of \$2,440,000 in the amount of certificates outstanding this is substantially neutralized, so that the Treasury holds about the amount held a month ago.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

The fact that Queen Victoria's grandsons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, were honored with a sight of that venerable terror of the seas, the Flying Dutchman, is duly set forth in the book which those royal sailors have just published in London. The work is a compilation from their private logs, and the 'incident of the Datchman's apparition is described in such a way as to favor the impression that the writers believe more than they are willing to admit. Nor indeed is it surprising that they should do so when the testimony is considered. It was on July 6, 1881, that the apparition was seen. "At 4 a. m. the Flying Dutenman crossed our bows. A strange red light, as of a phantom ship, all aglow, in the midst of which light the masts, spars and sails of the brig two hundred yards distant stood out in strong relief. As she came up the lookout man on the forecastle reported her as close on the port bow, when also the officer on the watch from the bridge clearly saw her, as did also the quarterdeck midshipman, who was sent forward at once to the forecastie. But on arriving there no vestige nor any sign whatever of any material ship was to be seen, either near or right away to the horizon."

Ine night was clear, the sea calm, and thirteen persons altogether saw the mysterious vessel, according to the story; apparently without countin g those on the Tourmaine and Cleopatra, who also sawher, and subsequently signalled the Bacchante to ascertain if she had seen " the strange red light." That all these people saw something may be promptly conceded. It is not less easy to admit that they may have seen a red light; and if we suppose that red light to have been auroral in character, its changes, its possible radiations, might easily have produced appearances liable to be mistaken for masts and spars. Of course so tame and matter-of-fact an explanation will not satisfy lovers of the marvellous; nor will it probably be accepted by the seafaring folk, who are prejudiced in favor of the Flying Dutchman. Even these, howerer, must admit that Vanderdecken has never before made his appearance in precisely that way It is true that he never exhibited before royalty, and it may be argued that the ruddy glow in which his ship appeared was intended as a compliment to the young Princes. But then everybody knows that the Flying Dutchman always brings misfortunes, and the legend did not fail him. For first the seaman who had reported the mysterious craft fell from aloft and was killed, and then the Admiral was stricken down. So it is plain that no compliment was meant by the larid vision.

Still the Flying Dutchman must have got out of his latitude on this occasion. He had no business in the neighborhood of Sydney. But seamen in these days are ready to swear that there is more than one of these supernatural haunters of the ocean, and very few old salts but will if duly encouraged tell highly interesting stories about ships seen carrying royals and staysails and studdingsails alow and aloft, when their own vessel was hove to under a close reefed maintopsail and storm trysail. This indeed is the usual form in which the Flying Dutchman appears, and she glides by with gently lifting bows, on an even keel, the wind dead aft, while the hurricane is whistling through the rigging of the mortal vessel and her terrified crew have to hold on to their whiskers to keep them from being blown away. The old business of heaving to and sending a boat for letters seems to have been played out long ago. The modern Flying Dutchan never tries to communicate, but it is evident that her commander has not forgot his cunning, and knows how to adapt his effects to the heightened demand of a sceptical and cultured age. The envelope of red light was a very pretty piece of the long struggle for Home Rule is approaching. stage business, and does credit to the progress of a personage too commonly regarded as ultra-conserv-

The commencement of the University of North Carolina took place yesterday. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual address in the elegant hall which has just been erected as a memorial of the late President Swain and other prominent educators that have passed away who were once connected with the institution. He described in vivid terms the all-absorbing excite-Siberian's safe arrival at St. John's was re- ment of the cruel war at the time when he entered the university, and traced the progress of events the university, and traced the progress of events friday. The vessel was finally lost on Friday and the captain, two mates and twelve seamen were drowned. lation to government and education. He deprecated the tendency of the State to look for Federal aid for educational purposes. On this point he re-marked: "The contribution [from the Federal Government will in time be followed by supervision of application, appointment of teachers and detection of opinion to be taught or repressed; centralizing ideas and power to a degree never before dreamed of In this country; a menace to liberty of mind and Patiadephia corporations and firms which have agreed

action. What will Dan Lamont now have to do ?

The World intimates that THE TRIBUNE is " preparing for the canvass of 1888." We need no preparation. We are all ready now. If the election were to-morrow the incompetent, obstructive and Pan-Electric Democracy would be swept out of sight.

When The Evening Post states that THE TRIBUNE preserves a " profound silence " on the subject of the Excise and the Spring Elections bills, we re gret to be compelled to say that it wiifu'ly lies. It is well aware of the fact that we have repeatedly condemned the first and approved the second. Fost's wicked and reckless falsehoods are neither recent nor rare, but it becomes a trille more impudent and coarse at times, and upon this business it has chosen to outdo itself. It has made such an odorous reputation that one seldom cares to correct its foolish and unscrapulous statements, and in exposing it anew to the contempt of people who be leve in truth and decency as elements of controversy, we are not deceived into hoping that it will be a whit more honest or a shade less vulgar in its conduct. Moral castigation is lost upon pachyderms like The Post. It lies because it loves to lie. It besmirches reputations because it enjoys blackguardism, and it has long since forgotten how to feel ashamed of following out the line of conduct into which its natural tendencies lead it.

Buddensiek will find no mud mortar in the substantial walls of the Sing Sing Prison.

Tammany will wait a long while before she gets another leader like John Kelly. Such men do not grow mevery community with each generation.

The Bankrupt bill appears to have small prospect of success. This will not seem strange to those wh have studied the course of public sentiment on the subject. There still remains at the West and South an exceedingly strong opposition to a measure which is supposed to be contrived in the interest of Eastern dealers and money-lenders. At the same time, not a few conservative men doubt whether it is best after all for the Nation to pass any act de signed to increase the security and therefore expand the volume of commercial credits. The measure pending, however excellent it may be in its provisons, can hardly pass until the reasons for it are better understood by the country.

The main question at issue now appears to be whether the Postmaster-General or THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE knows the more about the post-office business.—[New-York World.

If we knew no more about it than Mr. Vilas seems to know we should never refer to the subject of a post-office. The meagre-minded person who has seen unwisely given control of a department, the importance of which is not to be measured, was not put there for what he knew. The fact that the usiness of his office included the management of 100,000 offices with their vast revenues and service, the transportation of millions of communications over a domain bounded only by the oceans, as well as a foreign service all over the world, and the spondent says that the defeat of the Government is considered certain and the dissolution of Parliament almost inevitable. Mr. Chamberlain is not alarmed by the prospect of dis-

the consideration that gave place to Vilas, and the main question is not what he knows or does not know, but how long the people must endure such a man in such an office.

The question is why was not the Hon. David B. Hill bidden to the wedding feast?

Mr. Blaine must have made a wonderfully good speech at Portland. Even so inveterate a Blainehater as Mr. Beecher's family organ has not a single sneer in reserve for it.

The arrival in this city of " The Claimant " on an alleged lecturing speculation ought not to surprise any one. No doubt he heard of the success of the Ford Brothers and other notorious people who have found it easy to roin their notorlety. He himself at one time occupied the public attention in England quite largely, and his trials showed how very defective is the observation applied by most people to the physical aspect of even their most intimate friends, for though he had scarcely one bodily feature in common with the man he personated there were not wanting witnesses who had known the real Roger Tichborne well to swear to his identity. A more complete exposure and collapse than befell the "Claimant"—whose real name is understood to be Arthur Orton-has never occurred, nor was there ever a more righteous sentence than that which was passed upon him. Nevertheless there are plenty of people who will think it worth while to go and hear him revamp the stale inventions which were ripped to pieces in the courts, and perhaps an engagement in a dime museum is the most natural outcome of such a career as his. Possibly the news that another " Claimant," who declares himself the only original and genuine Roger Tichborne, has just passed over to England to try his luck at the estates, may interfere somewhat with Mr. Orton's programme.

The Presidential pie will now take on an even more delicious flavor.

There is talk of putting "Boss" McLaughlin in the Brooklyn Board of Education. If this is done it will be time for all honorable and high-minded members of the Board to resign.

PERSONAL

The Hon. Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, is now at his summer home, Gravelly Ridge, near Portsmouth, and is stated to be strictly though slowly regaining health.

The Prince of Wales is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and a most successful one. He purchased his camera and outfit in this country. General Joseph B. Carr is one of the committee on arrangements for the reunion of the Third Army Corps at Gettysburg on July 2.

The infant King of Spain enjoys the almost refque distinction of having been born a monarch The .s no other like instance in the history of Spain, nor a zong-land. In France there has been one such locadent, in the case of John L, in 1316.

Walt Whitman's sixty-seventh birthday anniversary on Monday found him in the best of spirits but con-stantly falling physical powers.

The Queen-Regent of Spain will maintain and educate at her private expense the children of those who perished in the recent tornado at Madrid.

Mrs. Grant will go to West Point for the summer next week, accompanied by her son, Colonel F. D. Grant, and

It was gravely remarked the other day in The London Times that "the late Sir John Pearson, like several other modern judges, was the son of a country clergy-man, the Rev. John Norman Pesrson, of Tunbridge Wells."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The English Peace Society feels encouraged because a few English clergymen have been found willing to preach sermons in favor of peace. But it still remains true that the British pulpit is aggressively pagnacious whenever there are wars or rumors of wars.

whenever there are wars or rumors of wars.

Buzley—This is an ago of invention, Clara. Have you heard of Dr. Beil's discovery!

Mrs. B.—What did he discover?

"He discovered that the human voice affects fluids—water for instance. I don't exactly see the drift of the discovery, but it is very wonderful."

"It is, indeed; and I have discovered just the opposite, that fluids affect the voice—whiskey, for instance. Have you ever noticed that, William "(Curtain fails in dead silence.)—[Philadelphia Call,

It is a plucky man that gets married for the first time when he is fifty years old,

At a horse sale in New-York on Saturday the sorrel pony Whiskey brought \$205. This is a pretty high price for a pony of whiskey. A "pony of brandy," we've been told, can be had for 20 cents. —[Norristown Heraid. It is very probable that not a single sailor lives who does not believe that Friday is an unlucky day. Captain Barnstable, of Cape Cod, endeavored to disprove this by laying the keel of a ship on Friday, he launched her on Friday, named her Friday, and always went to sea on

Fair Customer—I want to get a box of candy for a gentleman. What kind would you recommend? Confectioner—What is his business? Fair Customer—He is a paragrapher on a newspaper, Confectioner—Some of those macrons glace would be appropriate—candid chestnuts, you know.

Fair Customer—Give me a column of them.—[Chicago Rambler.

A dispatch says that women of Philadelphia are sending out a "roll of honor" to include the names of all to give their employes a half-holiday. Now let them make out another roll, to include the names of women who agree not to shop on Saturday afternoons and who keep their agreement.

> A SEASONABLE RHYME. Again the zophyrs sigh along the leas,
> And blooms the violet and the buttercup;
> Now softly blows the balmy western breeze,
> And the thermometer is going up.
> The golden dandelion nods its head,
> Again we feel the odor of the briar,
> And "Thomas" reappears upon the shed
> At night to warble to his loved "Mariar."
> —[Boston Coarler.

A women in Clarion, Penn., recently gave birth to four children. Her husband thinks of applying to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S "frosh heir fund" for aid. [Norris-Mrs. Tubbs, of Red Binff, according to the George Washington of the local press, was vaccinated fourteen years ago, but it never took until a week ago, when the arm became sore and swelled to twice its natural size from the effect of the vaccine matter.—[San Francisco Alta. town Herald. Oh, well, he doesn't need any fresh heir.

The erection of an American hospital in the City of Mexico has now begun in earnest. "Americans in and out of Mexico," says The Iwo Republics, "should make it a point of honor to supply ample funds for the completion of the enterprise which is demanded in the name of humanity, as well as in the interest of the good name of the American people. Contributions may be sent to the American Legation in Mex co, whose head is the president of the American Benevolent Society in Mexico, which has undertaken the building of the hospital."

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray is again exploiting his wooderaft in print. Among other things, he states that "fifteen years ago the Adirondack region was almost mknown," and that "twenty houses, mostly built of loss, were all that were there."

Mr. Murray is again too imaginative. It was in 1869 that Paul smith built his big hotel on the Saranac to accommodate the crowds that were flocking to the wilderess, and gave them spring bods to sleep on and sliver commonate the crowds that were notating that and aliver ness, and save them spring beds to sleep on and sliver forks to eat with. Probably Mr. Murray never saw the Adirondacks until that region had become the resort of cockney sportsmen, with a path worn along every trout brook and the air redolest of feying pork from the "camps" on the shore of every lake.—[Boston Record.

DEPARTURE OF MISS MARY ANDERSON. Miss Mary Anderson will sail, aboard the Britannic, this afternoon for England. Most of the English members of her dramatic company have already precoded her across the Atlantic. Miss Anderson is accompanied by her brother, Mr. Joseph Anderson, and likewise by her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Record has been made in these columns of the brilliant engagemas been made in these columns of the oriniant engage-ment fulfilled by Miss Anderson during her season in America, which closed on May 22. She has made no professional engagements for the near future, but pro-poses to take a long rest. With her departure is con-cinided a shining chapter, alike in the history of her pince life and in the enronnels of the American theatre. No name in our dramatic annals is more justly accord than that of Miss Mary Anderson, and the good wishes of thousands will attend her wherever she goes.

IT ONLY LIKES THAT KIND. The New-York Evening Fost has becomes an earnest letender of occomargarine, which cause The Brooklyn ince to remark that it is well for bogus butter and ogus reform to employ the same attorney.

WILL HE CREEP IN UNDER THE CANVAS !

From The Cheese Journal.

The question apparently now agitating the mind of Henry Ward Beecher is how to broak into the Republican party again.

MR. MOST IN SECLUSION.

From The Providence Journal.

One of John Most's most polynant griefs, as he contemplates his immediate future, probably will be that his only available bed for some time to come with be one which he cannot crawl under.

favored the general propositions underlying the Home

A NEW NAVAL TERROR.

BAYARD VEXED-MONTGOMERY'S LAW PRACTICE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNAS WASHINGTON, June 2.-Mr. Whitney, I am told, is taking a lively interest in everything relating to the Destroyer, a new war vessel which is now being constructed on the Clyde by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Works. He has for some time been trying to obtain plans of this new engine of destruction, but so far without success.
If the designers of the Destroyer are to be believed, this new departure in shipbullding will revolutionize mod-ern warfare on the high seas. It is this, I am told, which makes the Secretary healtate so much in carrying out the designs for the new vessels authorized by Congress. The Destroyer, I am informed, is to be built of Vickers steel, and guaranteed to steam twenty-two knots as hour. She is to be fitted with massive guns, the invest tion of a Maine man, throwing ten six-inch iron round shot a minute, and also a Maxim shell containing 400 pounds of blasting gelatine, which can be hurled over 1,500 yards. These shells are said to be more effective than having this vessel built expects to place her on the market when completed where the highest bidder can take her. She will be able, so her designer says, to sink the

most powerful iron-clad aff sat. Secretary Bayard is not very much pleased, I hear, by reading the reports which have reached this country of Minister Phelps's attendance at the dinner given in London on Friday night to Dixey, the comedian. It has shocked him to see the American Minister at the Court of St. James lend his name and presence to what is regarded as an advertising scheme. He falls to see anything about Dixey that would justify the recognition given to him by Mr. Phelps. That Mr. Phelps, of all men, should be guilty of such an indiscretion, the flower of the Vermont Democracy, the one appointment upon which Mr. Bayard prided nimself, annoys the Secretary of State. It really is too bad !

In a letter received from Michigan I am told that I greatly exaggerated Patent Commissioner Montgomery's reputation as a criminal lawyer. My informant says:
"His practice never exceeded \$2.500 a year. The only criminal case of any importance that he ever figured in was the Crouch murder trial in Jackson, and then only as assistant counsel. His civil practice was also light. Take up a Michigan Supreme Court calendar, and you will not see his name more than a half a dozen times He went a good deal on his form. He did not own a cent. He went a good deal on his form. Heddinotowa a cent. worth of property, and never appeared on any tax roll. His brother William, the so-called private secretary, does not enjoy the best of reputations here. One of his first acts upon reaching Washington was to get his step-father-in-law appointed Pension Examiner, a place which he is not competent to fill. Another brother of the Commissioner's, Dick, distributes the federal patroace in Central Michigan, under the direction of "Boss Dickinson."

One of the "reforms" inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland is the printing of his veto messages before they are sent to Congress. The number of petty pension bills which he has returned to Congress without his approval of late threatens to increase so rapidly in the future that the printing of his vetoes in convenient form seems almost a necessity, still no President before him ever did it. When Major Pruden, one of his secretaries, arrives at the Senate or House with a veto, he stations himself at some conspicuous place as soon as the veto has been read and begins to hand printed copies of the precious document to everybody desirous of obtaining them. At such moments he looks like a good bishop distributing tracts. Mr. McKay, the snipbuilder, says that he has no con-

nection whatever with the Barnaby Ring. He admits, however, that his scheme for establishing a ship yard, the plant for which he wants admitted free of duty, is backed by an English syndicate. free of duty, is based by at Lagrand in this en-terprise. This it will be seen does not in the least ex-cuse the bill (H. R. S. 177) to which allusion has been made in this correspondence. It would if passed give undue advantages to Mr. McKay over established slip-builders and enable him to outbid them in any contracts which the Government might wish to enter into for the construction of new war vessels.

UNVEILING A TABLET TO DR. BELLOWS.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE GREAT UNITARIAS PREACHER RECALLED.

All Souls' Church, at Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st., was crowded last evening with the friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, to witness the unveiling of the bas-relief memorial tablet recentif erected to his memory by the members of the church and others. The tablet was designed and execued by Augustus St. Gaudens. It is of bronze, and represents a full length front view of the distinguished preacher, attired in pulpit robes and coming forward, bookin hand, to deliver an address. The tablet, which stands on the right hand of the pulpit, has a bronze framework and a light-colored marble background. Upon these is inscribed in raised letters the following:

these is inscribed in raised letters the following:

Henry Whitney Bellows, born in Boston June II, 1814.
Died in New York, January 30, 1882. For y three y are
minister of this church, to which he gave the name All
Souls. A preacher, strong, fervont uplifting, a courtagonal
thinker, a persuasity corator, a patriot, loying freedgoon
digmant at wrong; a life long philanthropist president of
the United States Samilary Commission 1501-1375; as
ardent, generous friend; loyous with the joyful, tender with
the sortowint, a devout Christian, trusting in God and hoping
all things of med.

all things of meal.

The platform was decked with ferns and flowers and the galierles draped with flags. John Harsen Ehodo presided and accepted the statue in behalf of the trustees. The Rev. Theodore C. Williams made a brief opening speech. This was followed by an address from the Rev. Robert Collyer, who told how Dr. Bellows had aided him and the other Unitarian preachers of Chicago by advice and counsel. William M. Prichard then presented the statue and it was unveiled by two of Dr. Bellow's grandsons. Elward Everett Hale, of Boston, delivered the oration. "What place" he began, "is so fitting as state and it was unions as the descent the oration. "What place," he began, "is so fitting as this in which to speak of Dr. Beitows's life and character? This was the place of all others that he loved, and it is here that the echo of his voice is still head. He came back to his congregation as a lover to his mistress and always looked noon this pulpit as the great centre of his work." He then spoke of Dr. Beitows's influence as a minister, not only upon his own congregation but also upon the country as large. He referred to the courage of the man which showed itself in great as well as little things of life and enabled him to look upon all things as for the best. After Dr. Hale's speech the Rev. Heratio Stebbins made a short speech. Raboi Gottnell, the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, and Professor Francis C. Peabody, of Harvard, were among those on the platform.

WEDDINGS.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening Miss Alice Jeannette Bliss, daughter of Robert Bliss, was married to Dr. John William Dowling, jr., by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The bride was given away by her father. Her dress was of white corded silk, draped with point duchesse lace across the entire front. She was attended by four bridesmaids, dressed in pink crepe over pink silk, each carrying a large bouquet of Mermot roses. Preceding the bride, and earry ing her bouquet, was the little sister of the bridegroom Miss Jeannie Dowling, in a dress of white silk and lace, The bridesmalds were Miss Grace Bliss, stater of the bride; Miss Depue, of Newark; Miss Cora McKay and Miss Julia Allen, of New-York. The best man was Dr. George Dowling, brother of the bridegroom, with R. Parker Bliss, George Gray, George Holden, J. T. Walker, jr., D. W. Falls, jr., and W. T. Helmuth, fr., as ushers. A large reception, attended by over two hundred guests, was given afterward at the bride's home, No. 30 West Fifty-eighth-st.

The marriage of Miss Emily Pell, daughter of Mrs Clarence Pell, to Charles Henry Coster, of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., took place yesterday as the home of the bride's mother, No. 119 East The sixthest. The ecromony was performed by the Rev. Huntington, of Grace Churca, in the presence of a st company of relatives and friends. The bride, who given away by her brother, were a gown of white a triamed with old point lace.

Miss Annie Richardson was married to Benjamin B.
Kirkiand on Tuesday afternoon at the Church of the incarnation. The order's dress was of white brocaded silk
with a veil of point duchesse fastened by diamonds and
white lines. A large number of guests attended the
reception at the bride's home, No. 142 East Tairtyseventh-st.

The little Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea at Long Branch, N. J., witnessed a pretty wedding yesterday noon when Miss Luiu Nichols, daugnter of Mrs. Washington R. Nichols, of this city, was married to James F. Sullivan, of Philadelphia. The ceremony, which was private, was performed by the Rev. Father McFaul. The bride wore a costume of white satin with tuile voil and was given away by Romaine C. Nichols, her brother. A wedding breakfast to the members of the two families and a few friends was given afterward at the Holywood Cottages, West End.

Miss Alice S. Martin was married to William Addison Clarke yesterday noon at the home of her parents. No. 600 Henry-at. Brooklyn, where a reception was held lasting until 4 o'clock.

Miss Susan E. Kelloge was married to Lieutenant S. W. Roessier, Engineer Corps United States Army, at her father's home last evening. Lieutenant Roessier is stationed at Willett's Point. PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (Special).—Albert Gallstin Faibot was married to-day to Miss Caroline Watson, of

Taibot was married to-usy to Miss Caroning the city. Among those present at the wedding were this city. Among those present at the wedding were United States Senators James B. Beck and Joseph C. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury Milton J. Durham and ex-Governor James B. McCreary.

Louisville, June 2 (Special).—Miss Fanny Dudley, Laughter of Bishop T. M. Dudley, of Kentucky, was marrid at Caivary Church at 9 colock to-night to Harry R. Woodward, of New-Atbany, Hishop Dudley and Bishop Gallaher, of Louisiana, Toad the marriage service, Bosron, June 2.—Heneley Luce and Miss Louisa Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Davis, were married at Christ Episcopal Church, Cambridge, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Roy, William Lawrence efficiated.

BOSTON, June 2 (Special).—Sherman Hoar, younges son of Junge E. Rockwood Hoar, and Miss Caroling Prescott Wood were married tast evening at the Unitarian Church in Concord. It was a brilliant wedding.